

This species was very abundant in the woodshed of the old farmhouse where I was spending my vacation and the timbers were fast assuming a serious condition of "powder-post" from their operations. The sticks of beech wood in the shed, which had evidently been piled up for several years in the back tiers, were almost reduced to powder in many cases. In the pine flooring of the attic some species of insect was also working and throwing up a very fine mealy dust into little piles, sometimes a quarter of an inch or more in height. These may have been the larvae of the same species as adult specimens were found in spider webs and on the windows of the attic.

In view of the great difference in the rate of progress between these specimens of *Hadrobregmus* and the unspecified Scolytid mentioned in the note referred to, I have concluded that they must represent the tortoise and the hare of the wood-boring Coleoptera.

I am wondering what becomes of the debris that the pursued Scolytid dislodges.

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### New Species of West Indian Cecidomyiidae.

BY E. P. FELT, Albany, N. Y.

The following descriptions are based on material reared or collected and kindly submitted for study by Prof. H. A. Balou, Government Entomologist of the British West Indies.

#### ***Asynapta mangiferae* n. sp.**

This species was reared from maggots found under the bark of small twigs of grafted mango, probably *Mangifera indica*. The presence of the larva is not indicated by an external swelling.

*Male*.—Length 1.5 mm.—Antennae as long as the body, sparsely haired, fuscous yellowish; 23 segments, the fifth with a stem three-quarters the length of the cylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length twice its diameter, the subbasal whorl thick, short, subapical band rather broad, thick, long; circumfili at the basal third and apically; terminal segment somewhat produced, obconic, tapering to a narrowly rounded apex. Palpi: first segment with a length three times its diameter, the second one-half longer, the third one-half longer than

the second, and the fourth as long as the third, all very thickly haired. Mesonotum probably fuscous yellowish. Abdomen presumably yellowish orange; genitalia yellowish. Wings hyaline, costa uniting with costa at the basal third, the third vein a little beyond the apex, the fifth at the distal fourth, the sixth near the basal half. Halteres whitish transparent. Legs probably pale yellowish; claws moderately stout, strongly curved, unidentate, the pulvilli shorter than the claws. Genitalia; basal clasp segment stout, obliquely truncate, the internal distal angle distinctly produced, setose; terminal clasp segment stout, somewhat swollen apically and with a relatively slender, chitinous tooth on the broadly rounded apex; dorsal plate long, deeply and narrowly incised, the lobes narrowly rounded, sparsely setose; ventral plate long, broadly and roundly emarginate, the lobes broadly rounded, thickly setose. Harpes heavily chitinized, slender, irregularly curved, acute apically.

*Female*.—Length 1.5 mm.—Antennae extending to the third abdominal segment, rather thickly haired, apparently yellowish brown; 23 sessile segments, the fifth obconic, with a length three-quarters its diameter, subbasal whorl thick, stout, subapical whorl sparse; terminal segment produced, with a distinct knob apically. Mesonotum probably yellowish brown. Scutellum and postscutellum presumably yellowish. Abdomen probably yellowish orange; ovipositor yellowish. Halteres yellowish transparent. Legs a nearly uniform pale straw; claws stout, strongly curved, unidentate, the pulvilli longer than the claws. Ovipositor one-half the length of the abdomen, the lobes consisting of a stout basal subquadrate segment, with a narrowly oval apical one, both sparsely setose.

Type Cecid. a 1955 N. Y. State Museum.

***Asphondylia attenuatata* n. sp.**

This species was reared in some numbers from flower buds and flowers of privet or wild coffee, probably *Faramaea odoratissima*. The male is peculiar on account of the slender, somewhat produced antennae, the flagellate segments being provided with unusually small and indistinct circumfili.

*Male*.—Length 2 mm.—Antennae nearly as long as the body, sparsely haired, presumably fuscous yellowish; 14 sessile segments, the fifth with a length fully six times its diameter and uniformly clothed with short setae, the sparse subbasal whorl being absent and the tortuous, slightly elevated circumfili very indistinct; terminal segment hardly reduced and tapering slightly to a broadly rounded apex. Palpi; first segment stout, with a length three times its diameter, the second a little longer, slender. Mesonotum dark brown. Scutellum and post-

scutellum fuscous yellowish. Abdomen brown; genitalia fuscous yellowish. Wings hyaline, costa pale straw, subcosta uniting therewith before the basal half, the third vein at the apex, the fifth near the distal fourth, its branch near the basal third. Halteres yellowish basally fuscous apically. Coxae fuscous yellowish. Legs a pale straw; claws stout, strongly curved, simple, the pulvilli longer than the claws. Genitalia; basal clasp segment short, stout; terminal clasp segment short, swollen, apical tooth bidentate; dorsal plate short, deeply and triangularly incised, the lobes angulate, sparsely setose. Other structures indistinct.

Type Cecid. a 1957 N. Y. State Museum.

**Lobodiplosis spinosa** n. sp.

This remarkable fly was taken at light, St. Johns, Antigua, in January, 1909. The male is easily recognized by the greatly produced genitalia, the peculiar spinose setae of the basal clasp segment and the heavy, chitinous spines of the harpes. The female, apparently taken in some numbers, is provisionally associated with the male on account of the two being captured together.

*Male*.—Length 1.5 mm.—Antennae probably one-half longer than the body, thickly haired, fuscous yellowish; 14 segments, the fifth having the basal stem with a length two and a half times its diameter, the distal stem with a length three times its diameter, the basal enlargement subglobose, subbasal whorl thick, the circumfili short, extending to the middle of the stem, the distal enlargement produced, with a length two and a half times its greatest diameter, constricted near the basal third, the basal circumfilum short, the loops extending to the middle of the enlargement, the distal circumfilum rather short, the loops extending to the apex of the enlargement; subapical whorl rather thick, long. Palpi; the first segment presumably short, stout, the second with a length four times its diameter, the third as long as the second, the fourth one-quarter longer and more slender. Mesonotum apparently fuscous yellowish. Scutellum, postscutellum and abdomen probably yellowish. Wings hyaline, subcosta uniting with costa at the basal third, the third vein at the apex, the fifth at the distal fourth, its branch near the basal half. Halteres pale yellowish. Legs yellowish straw; claws rather stout, strongly curved, the anterior unidentate. Genitalia; basal clasp segment long, very slender, slightly expanded apically and with a distinct rounded lobe, the tip of the segment and the lobe thickly clothed with long, stout, spine-like setae; terminal clasp segment subapical, long, slender, slightly curved; dorsal and ventral plates indistinct. Harpes long, chitinized, with a pair of

heavy, curved spines basally and a much larger, more strongly curved pair near the distal third.

*Female*.—Length 1.5 mm. —Antennae extending to the third abdominal segment, sparsely haired, fuscous yellowish; 14 cylindrical subsessile segments, the fifth with a stem one-quarter the length of the basal enlargement, which latter has a length two and a half times its diameter; subbasal whorl sparse, stout; subapical band thick, broad; terminal segment produced, with a length six times its diameter and tapering nearly uniformly to a subacute apex. Palpi; first segment somewhat produced, narrowly oval, the second one-half longer, slender, the third shorter and broader than the second, the fourth longer, a little broader than the third. Mesonotum fuscous yellowish. Scutellum and postscutellum yellowish. Abdomen reddish; ovipositor yellowish. Halteres pale yellowish. Legs a pale straw. Ovipositor short, the terminal lobes long, narrowly lanceolate, slightly dilated apically, sparsely setose.

Type Cecid. a 1956 N. Y. State Museum.

### Male of *Chrysops brimleyi* Hine.

By CHAS. T. GREENE, Philadelphia, Pa.

Like the female, except basal half of the antennae clothed with long black hair. Frontal triangle gray pollinose, with the apex shining black. Thorax black, clothed with black hair, no stripes visible. The abdomen black, with the posterior margins of all the segments, except the first, gray pollinose. The wings differ from the female in having the basal end of the black cross-band reaching slightly beyond the middle of the anal cell. The first basal cell has two hyaline spots near the apex, and the second basal cell, one. First submarginal cell with



a hyaline spot at the base. The discal cell has a hyaline spot at the base, the fifth posterior cell has a semihyaline spot at the base and one at the apex. The apical spot reaches downward over the upper end of the marginal cell, covering about half the first submarginal and nearly all the second submarginal cell. A small black spot at the apex of the posterior branch of the third vein.

Length about 8 mm.

A single specimen taken at Glassboro, N. J., May 19, 1907, by the writer. The females were very common.

(For description of other sex, see *Can. Ent.*, page 55, 1904.)